# The Evening Times

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### Kruger's Royal Progress.

The popular demonstrations which are marking President Kruger's progress through France, and which remind one of the reception of Mr. Bryan lately by the masses wherever he appeared, have ceased to be merely friendly and sympathetic and regrettably are taking on a political aspec to which the distinguished exile himself has been imprudent enough to contribute. Just before leaving Marseilles Mr. Kruger said a few words in public, thanking the people of the city for their cordiality, and expressing the hope that the public de-monstrations which still awaited him at other places would be followed by actions which would sustain the Boer cause.

At Marseilles, it will be remembered, there was a noticeable absence of anti-English feeling, as far as outward appearances went. The unmannerly behavior of a few Englishmen in a hotel which Mr. Kruger was driven past, seems to have been advertised to the whole nation, without loss of a moment; for the incident was known wherever the special train stopped yesterday, and everywhere the welcoming thousands shouted: "A bas les Anglais!"

Perhaps that sort of thing might mean little in Great Britain or this country. Here, at least, we know that it is possi ble for the populace to go wild with delight over a public man, to mob him with affection, and, a few days later, to turn their backs upon him with complete indifference. But the Anglo-Saxons of the Southern States, and the Yankee, Teutonic, Hun, and Latin populations of the North and East are not French. The same phenomenon counts for one thing here and quite another in France. Indeed, the French people at this minute are quite capable of lashing themselves into such a fury of Anglophobia that destruction of the present ministry may reault. It is even feared, as we learn from our despatches today, that it may become impossible for President Loubet to secure any ministry not committed to a policy of intervention in behalf of the Boers. Perhaps this is an extreme, or at least, a premature view, but it is not unsupported by the conditions of the

if Mr. Kruger intends to fan the flame by such indiscreet speeches as his farewell to Marseilles, he will easily be able to create trouble for his foe, but probably a Congress of the Nations concerned, to be not as much as he is likely to make for held as soon as possible in some capital-a himself, incidentally. It is hardly to be neutral one like Geneva or Brussels, perexpected that the British Government haps preferred. would silently tolerate an extension of that Power, he would find his opportuniafter crossing the French frontier

There is no doubt that the present French Government deprecates a break with England, and would go to any reasonable length to prevent such a calamity. are thirsting for war, and it is perhaps a fact that the army and the masses generally believe their neighbors across the channel to be an easy prey, since the revelation in South Africa of defective British war organization, and so on.

Just how far this jingo element car force the hand of the French nation i a question: but it is quite conceivable that it might find itself in control, in the event of any great popular excitemen such as the Kruger demonstration might develop, though it may not. In any event, the situation is not without its menace to the peace of Europe and the

# Plutocracy and Education.

The movement toward plutocratic control of colleges and universities, which is distinctly evident in these days, may profitaaly be considered by the public in all its bearings upon questions of education. It may be said, in the first place that such institutions have seldom been absolutely free from outside control or interior de potisms of one kind or another. For a long time, owing to monastic domination of most centres of learning, it was not safe to say anything against the Catholic Church in a classroom. Freed, in part at least, from religious terrorism, the schools next fell under the sway of the particular faction which happened to hold the reins of Government, and a radical professor could not hold his chair under a Government which was conservative. Socialism, especially has been the bete noir of colleges, and many able men have been debarred from positions for which they were fitted because they had, or were said to have, a leaning toward this form of economic faith. It now appears that we are to have a taboo of anti-plutocratic teachings.

This cannot fail to have, as previous restrictions have had, an influence tpon educational progress. In the days when religious heresies were sedulously avoided in colleges, much attention was laid to the dead languages and to mathematics for these were safe ground for people of When a philosopher had been dead two thousand years, and never heard of Christ, one cannot well take him to task for not teaching Christianity: and however dubious may have been the adwentures of heather gods and goddesses, they were so remote in time and place as to be considered harmless. Mathematics, being impersonal in its nature, was also a safe subject; but history was taught in a one-sided fashion, literature went under the blue pencil, and science was hampered by the obligation never to come in conflict with revelation. Hence the old-time scholar was a gentle doc-

trinaire, familiar with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and possibly Sanscrit, able to write out abstruse arithmetical problems, bat characterized by an almost boundless igorance of the world in which he lived. Whatever he knew of human nature be had to learn outside the class room.

The conflict between the church and the school has almost entirely disappeared. The church is anxious now to afford room for all the new ideas which can by any religious thought. Even evolution, once feet in depth at a cost of about \$120,000, hounded as atheism and delusion, is now | 000. It discourages the building of a thir tian man may consistently believe. But a timates for a canal of such depth have new force has appeared—that of plutoc-been made. A thirty-five foot canal would racy. It has become heresy to say anything against the prevailing economic and commercial system of the day.

This affects the teaching of history, po litical economy, and, to a certain extent, literature. The professor of economics is nost injured by it. In at least two Amercan universities freedom of thought in this direction is forbidden. It is not too much to say that practically every progressive writer on economic subjects recognizes the trust as an evil-one which may be inevitable, may even be necessary for the time being, but not an institution which can or ought to be perpetuated. This truth, if taught to students, would probably inspire in their minds the conviction that they should fight the trust, for when an ardent and clear-headed young man sees an admitted wrong he wants to see what he can do to destroy it. Hence, if classes in political economy

are to be prevented from becoming hotbeds of anti-trust thought, it is necessary to have in the professor's chair of each one a man who is so thoroughly convinced that the trust is a beneficent institution that he will advance arguments in defence of it and suppress whatever ideas of the leaders of modern thought happen to contradict that the-The people should reflect on this situation, and consider whether, even in the interest of a great business system, they can tolerate the dishonesty of such teaching. Manifestly, in the days of religious domination of the college, it was not honest for a professor to ignore the work of Darwin, when he was convinced that it was important, and pretend that the still believed in the theory of special creation; nor was it good for the college that he should be ignorant of Darwin, though honest in his conservatism. Neither Scylla nor Charybdis was desirable. The question which confronts us today is, whether it is any more honest for a professor of political economy to ignore the broad general teachings of history and the ideas of advanced thinkthey can tolerate the dishonesty of such history and the ideas of advanced thinkers on the subject of the trust, simply because the Standard Oil Company happens to own the university in which he is teaching.

Aside from the blunders that have been made by one or another party to the inernational conference in progress at Pekin, it is to be remembered that the work of the envoys is badly hampered by the fact that they have only ad referendum powers, and in no sense are plenipotentiaries for the purpose of the agreement, on terms to be imposed upon China, which they are

trying to reach. If matters at Pekin have not exactly reached the condition of a deadlock they threaten to almost immediately. On that account and because of the lack of authority on the part of the ministers, we are disposed to agree with our State Department in thinking that the only feasible way to settle the Chinese question is through

It is said that replies to Mr. Hav's latthe popular Boer movement beyond the est circular note on the subject of excesconfines of France. And it may be pre- sive demands upon China, encourage the dicted with confidence that, if the ex- belief that the plan to drop international President should abuse foreign hospitality negotiations in Pekin and delegate the by exciting the inhabitants of States on whole matter to a congress whose members friendly terms with Great Britain against shall have plenipotentiary powers, is likeared by the chief States ties and privileges considerably curtailed | Concert, If this be true it is well. No time should be lost in shifting the ground of diplomatic contention. The sooner that is done, the sooner the United States may be able to overcome the friction its strange and alarming Chinese diplomacy has caus But it is also true that the military ele- ed. There is still acute irritation concernment and the city mobs in the Republic ing us at London, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome and it should be mollified at the first opportunity. Probably a Congress of Na-

> Abdul Hamid appears to be as obdurate poot, as he is concerning the indemnity money he owes us. We hear not a little talk about the propriety and feasibility of subjecting him to discipline but do not pprehend trouble. The State Department may make faces at the Sultan, in order to please the missionary element; but the act is that Abdul has the whip hand of us. He has only to crook his elbow at our own Mussulman subject, the Sultan of Jolo to start that enterprising monarch into an insurrection against the United States that would make Aguinaldo's look like a revolt of newsboys against the police. On the whole, we are not liable to offend the Commander of the Faithful to any great extent if we can help it. We have enough Islam on our hands as it is.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley explains that he is tired of the role of South African scapegoat, and has determined to resign his position as Commander-in-Chief. in order to be at liberty to defend himself against his critics. If his lordship carries out the intention ascribed to him it is believed that he will make things hot for some of his civilian colleague We rather suspect that the Marquis of Lansdowne will not altogether escape the Marshal's posite attentions.

# Hanna's Ship Subsidy.

general trend of Republican legislation in that it gives an immediate gain to the few existing steamship lines without making it any easier to establish of eas. The Commissioner of Navigation thinks it wil cause a large increase of American tonnage, but the opinion is based rather on as-sumption than argument, such argument as he employs being that which is familiar in the de-fence of the protective tariff.

# Mean Indeed.

(From the Indianapolis Sentinel.)
The summary dismisal of Russell Harrison imnediately after the election looks very much like
the statement to reflect on his father whether the

## NICARAGUA ROUTE FAVORED. isthmian Canal Commission's Report

Ready for the President. President McKinley will have the pre minary report of the Isthmian Canal Commission in his hands within two or hree days. It is now complete and its various parts are being assembled. It is in favor of a caral across Nicaragua as against all other routes proposed. It fastretching be considered compatible with vors the construction of a canal thirty admitted to be a thing in which a Chris- ty-five foot canal at present, although es cost about \$175,000,000. The report rec ommends, however, that the locks and dams of the thirty-foot canal be so constructed as to permit the canal to be deepened five feet when commerce requires it. It practically eliminates from consideration the Panama route, which route has been the only real competitor of the Nicaragua waterway. This is owing to the apparent inability of Director Gen

eral Hutin to make a proposition of sale to the United States. The present Canal Commission was appointed to examine all possible canal routes to be found on the isthmus. At an early stage of the investigation it was ascertained that only two routes were practicable—Nicaragua and Panama—the next best being the Darien Canal, which crossed a divide 600 feet above sea level, requiring a tunnel 200 feet in height.
It is found that there are no engineer

ing or physical impossibilities on either the Nicaragua or the Panama routes. The matter of cost is largely in favor of Ni caragua, as the estimate for the comple tion of the Panama Canal as it stands is about \$150,000,000. This does not take in-to account such money as would have to be paid for improvements already made on the Panama Isthmus. Serious considera tion of the Panama project has been im-possible, owing to a refusal of its own-ers to set a price at which it could be

American engineers have reached the conclusion that the Panama men have no intention of selling to the American Gov-ernment, the opposition to the Nicaragua Canal being based on a desire to nullify hat project, so that they can float anothe oint opposite the mouth of the Rio Saripiqui. From this point nearly a straight line is made to the Atlantic Ocean, at Grey-

own, 22 miles more.

To build this canal a depth of 30 feet, as ecommended by the commission, it will be lecessary to remove about 160,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock.

The great engineering feature of the enerprise is the proposed dam at San Carlos, which will be 138 feet high from its rock bed to the crest, and the crest will be learly 1,500 feet in length. The building nearly 1,500 feet in length. The building of the dam at this point avoids a question which arose under previous surveys from the possible flood waters of the River San Carlos, which, in the proposed plan, enters the San Juan below instead of above the

am. It is found that it will take less than ten years to build the canal and some of the engineers estimate that during its con-struction at least 50,000 men will be given employment in the United States and on

#### LOSSES OF TEXAS FARMERS. Crops Destroyed or Damaged by the Recent Hurricane.

The investigation conducted by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture into the agricultural situation in those counties in Texas that were visited by the West India hurricane of September 8, according to the November issue of the "Crop Reporter," was completed and the results made public on October 19. Reports were received from the Department's regular correspondents and from many prominent citizens identified terests of southern Texas. Two experienced special agents personally visited the storm-swept region and carefully inwestigated the existing situation. In addition much valuable assistance rendered the department by the Census Burcau in determining the acreage of crops prior to the storm.

The area under cotten in the counties in which serious damage resulted from in which serious damage resulted from the storm was approximately 1,350,000 acres, with a promise on September 1 of a crop of about 640,000 bales. The re-duction of the crop is estimated at about 68,000 bales, or 10.5 per cent. On a basis of \$50 per bale, the amount destroyed would represent a value of \$3,400,000.

The area under corn is estimated to have been about \$15,600 acres, with an indicated production of about 17,500,000 hards. The loss to this crop is esti mated at about 1.090.000 bushels ent, representing a value of about

The loss of rice is estimated at 73,009 barrels of four bushels each, representing a value of about \$219,000. Of perans, there is an estimated loss of 2,500,000 pounds, valued at \$100,000. Three thouand trees, valued at \$75,000, are also re ported as destroyed.

The loss of farm animals is estimated at 1,300 horses, 150 mules, 20,000 cattle, 2,800 sheep, and 900 swine, representing a total value of about \$490,000. The loss of sugarcane, sorghum, and other m'no crops has not been ascertained with suffi cient definiteness to warrant the ation of an estimate. Exclusive lamage to farm buildings, maci the total loss may be estimated at \$5,000,000

# Inderselling All Competitors

(From the Utica, N. Y., Observer.)
A discriminating public for many years has been told over and over again that we could not compete with Europé, and that we would be deluged with goods from Europe ready to be dumped on our shores if it were not for the saving grace of the protective tariff. The "pauper labor" of Europe could produce goods so cheaply that we could not compete and we must have a high tariff to enable our manufacturers to pay high wages. Now it turns out that when our wages are at the very highest notch according to prosperity claimants, we are underselling the "pauper labor" products in their own countries. This being indisputable, what becomes of the excuse for any further protection? (From the Utica, N. Y., Observer.)

# Vandalism in the Orient.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Republican.) For how many centuries has the conque For how many centuries has the conquering saracen Omar been cursed by "Western" civilization for his destruction of the Alexandrian library. Now-let us begin to curse the invariers of China in this year of grace for the destruction of the Chinese libraries at Pekin and Tientsin. They contained the whole history of China, by the principal authors of a country which had a history of the country of the principal authors of a country which had a history of the country which had a history which had a history of the country which had a histo principal authors of a country which had a histor and a literature thousands of years before the ar-cestors of the Teutons and their offshoots, the Anglo-Saxons, had emerged from the period & savagery. It is a grotesque and hateful fact the the United States has been aiding the Wester Powers in obligaring the insettinable records. owers in obliterating the inestimable robably the oldest race on the globe.

# Mixture of Civilization and Slavery

(From the Indianapolis Sentinel.)

### THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. hanges Through Which It Has Pass.

ed Since First Established. The municipal government of Washingon has passed through several important changes since the incorporation of the city. As at first organized the muni ipality was governed like other cities; later the District, including the cities of Washington and Georgetown, had a territorial form of government, and finally the present system, in which affairs are managed by three Commissioners appointed by the President.

The city of Washington was incorporated by act of Congress approved May 3, 1802. Its City Council was elected by the people and the Mayor was appointed by the President. The first Mayor was Rob-ert Brent who was appointed in June, 1802, and served ten years, being reap-pointed annually. By act of Congress, ap-proved May 4, 1812, the appointment of the Mayor by the President ceased, the duty of electing him to office devolving upon the City Council. The second Mayor, Daniel Parine was accelered in Inne Daniel Rapine, was so elected in June, 1812, serving one year. He had three successors, James H. Blake, who served from June, 1813, to June, 1817; Benjamin G. Orr, who served two years, and Samuel N. Snallwood, elected in June, 1819. Pursuant to the act of Congress of

the people to serve two years. Mayor Smallwood was elected and took the oath of office on the first Monday of June, 1820. He had fifteen successors down to Matthew G. Emery, installed in office in June,

Owing to election disturbances and oth-

er causes which adversely affected the efficiency of the city government Con-gress peremptorily brought it to an end by the act of February 21, 1871, when the charter of the corporation was revoked. During this period the territory of the District outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown was governed by the Levy Court, which was provided for in the act of March 2, 1801. It, too, was abol-ished by the act of February 21, 1871. Georgetown, prior to 1871, was a separate corporation and governed by its own Mayor and City Council. The act of 1871 revoked the charters of Washington and Georgetown and abolished the Levy Court of the county of Washington, and estab-lished a single municipal government for all three, named the District of Columbia, Valid laws, however, and the old ordi-nances of the three separate governments were continued in force, many of them to the present day. The District Goveru-ment, as thus constituted, was composed of a Governor, a Board of Public Works, a Secretary, and Board of Health appointed by the President; a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a council appointed by the President and a house of delegates elect-ed by the citizens of the District. A rep-resentative also elected by the people had

a seat in the lower house of Congress. Another and final change was effecte! by act of Congress approved June 20, 1874. The territorial form of government, es-4ablished in 1871, was swept away, and with it passed the suffrages of the citizens of the District. Municipal government was vested in three Commissioners ap-pointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This form of government was made permanent by the act of June 11, 1878, and amplified into the present mu-nicipal rule. Under the law of 1878 the three Commissioners have equal powers. Two of them are chosen from civil life and one is an Army engineer with rank not less than captain. They must be of three years continuous residence in the Distric to be eligible. Their terms are for three years, the salaries are each \$5,000 per an-num, and the entire municipal authority is ested in them.

There have been twenty Mayors of ashington and two Governors of the District. Under the temporary government from 1871 to 1878 six Commissioners served, and since that time fifteen from ivil life and eleven engineers of the Ar-

### TOBACCO EXHIBIT AT PARIS. Inited States Made the Best Show

ing at the Exposition. Milton Whitney, in his report as chief of the Division of Soils of the Agricultural Department, says the following about the exhibit of American leaf tobacco at the Paris Exposition:

"The leaf tobacco exhibit of the United States was by far the largest, most com-plete, and most attractive exhibit of the kind at the Paris Exposition, and it was The exhibit consisted of about 2,000 sam A full report will be published in due time, describing the exhibit in detail. It is sufficient to say here that it took the grand prize, nine gold medals, five silver medals, and honorable mention for many of the exhibitors. Two significant facts were brought out in the jury of awards. The Florida-grown Sumatra leaf was found to require twenty-five more leaves to the pound of a given grade than the samples exhibited from the Island of Sumatra. It received twenty points of ex-cellence against eighteen for the Suma-

North Carolina was awarded eighteen points of merit out of a possible twenty, or the same as given to the Turkish to-bacco, which it resembles in many points, and with which it closely competes. Many very strong letters have been received, showing the appreciation of the growers and leaf dealers of this country in the work that the department did for the tobacco interest, and much verbal praise was given by the jury of awards and by visitors to the Exposition. It is firmly believed that this exhibit has done much for the tobacco interest of this country in showing foreigners the great variety tobacco grown here and the excellence of

#### PERSECUTED BY ROCKEFELLER. Allegations Made by the Sleepy Hol-

low lankeeper. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.- John Mellin, the

proprietor of a little inn on the Sleepy Hollow Road, near the summer home of John D. Rockefeller, at Pocantico Hills, and who the Standard Oil millionaire has been trying to buy out, has une pected trouble confronting him. Normac Plass, the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Greater New York, has begun proceedings in the Supreme Court to have Melin's liquor license revoked on the ground that he has violated the Raines law on several Sundays he foliated. law on several Sundays by failing to remove the screens from doors and win-

Justice Marean yesterday appointed forner District Atttorney William P. P. of White Plains, as referee to take text-mony. Melin denies all the allegations. He recently inherited a fortune of \$100,-

Mr. Rockefeller owns property on two sides of the inn, and is bitterly opposed to the liquor traffic in the neighborhood of his country seat. He is constantly buring property at Pocantico Hills, in the northern part of Westchester county, and this has led to the belief that he is anxious to own the whole village so he can transform it into a large park to surround his residence. round his residence. So far Mr. Rockefeller has expended

\$500,000 in buying property. Yesterday it was learned he has purchased a black-smith shop and four cottages at Pocantico Hills, for which he paid \$20,000. These buildings will be razed to the ground. In the spring the millionaire proposes to expend \$250,0000 in landscaping his private park and in constructing an artificial lake in Sleepy Hollow.

## TO PLEAD FOR INDIANS.

Governor Pingree to Ask Aid for the Cheboygans of Burt Lake.

Governor Pingree of Michigan is ex-pected to arrive in Washington today for onsultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with reference to the Cheboygan Indians of Michigan whose condition is reported to be pitiable.

It was thought that Governor Pingres would reach Washington this morning, but it noon he had called neither at the office of the Secretary of the Interior nor upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Governor always stops at the Arlington while in this city, but he had not appeared

while in this city, but he had not appeared at that hotel up to 1 o'clock.

It is reported that he is to come to ask Federal aid for the Chebbygan Indians of the village of Burt Lake, who are said to be homeless. The land on which they lived was soid for taxes several years ago, but by permission of the Cir-cuit Court they had continued to live at Burt Lake on their promise to move away last spring. As this promise was not kep by many of the Indians those who re mained in their old homes were evicted and their rude houses burned down. Some of these homeless Indians are very old.

These Indians are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Goevenment. Persons familiar with Indian history generally identify them as a part of the combine May 15, 1820, the Mayor was elected by the people to serve two years. Mayor inhabited northern Michigan to the number of office on the first Monday of June, 1820. represented them as peaceful, honest, and intelligent. They had the usual thirst for liquor which, it is said, was encouraged by the whate traders who went among them.

The last treaty of this Government with them expired in 1872, and under a law enacted by Congress their tribal relation with the Government was severed and they were given the privilege of select-ing farms of eighty acres each, which they were to hold by actually settling on them and entering upon a course of improvements. The Indian lands not thus allotted were opened to homestead settlement or passed into the possession of the State of Michigan. As the period within which the Indians were to make their selections was limited to six months, and as the patenting of the lands to them involved a more or less expensive journey to the land office and the payjourney to the land office and the p ment of \$14 in land office fees, many the Indians could not take advantage of the allotment.

It is said that meanwhile that Govern ment functionaries charged with the business of making the allotments had confused matters to such an extent that the Indian Bureau and General Land Of-fice were bewildered. It was not un-common to find from two to eight Indians assigned to a single tract of land or land set aside for an Indian which belonged to the State of Michigan. Sav eral attempts were made by the Indian Bureau to unravel the tangle, but with Bureau to unravel the tangle, but with-out success, and the tribe gradually dis-integrated, but some of the more progres-sive one bought small farms and formed the village of Burt Lake. Slowly the white settlers moved in, and the indians found themselves unable to pay the tax levied against their lands, with the result that they have been, as already stated, evicted.

#### HANNA TO FIGHT BURTON. Enraged at the Latter's Opposition to Ship Subsidies.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.-The ann ent which came from Washington that Representative Burton, Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, had decided to fight the Hanna-Payne-Fisse Shipping Subsidy bill, caused a political sensation When Senator Hanna was asked what he thought of Mr. Burton's act the first said he could not believe the Con-pressman had decided on such a course. When sessured that Burton had been cor-prectly reported, the Senator said: "Well,

rectly reported, the Senator said: "Well, he is taking a very inconsistent course if he is, as he claims, in favor of the promotion of the industrial interests of the country. Furthermore, he is not in accord with his party."

Hanna's friends say that if Burton opposes the Subsidy bill, Senators Hanna and Frye and their friends in the Senate will get even with him by holding up the River and Harbor bill, in which there is to be an appropriation of about \$5,000,000 for the Cleveland harbor and breakwater improvements. ovements. Senator Hanna has set his heart upon

the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill. Be-fore the recent election Burton said quietly that he was opposed to the subsidy scheme, and the only reason which Republicans can

In 1897 Hanna ssked Governor Bushnell in 1831 Handa asked Governor Bushnell appoint him Senator in place of John terman, and the Foraker-McKisson factor got Governor Bushnell to make a half emise that he would appoint Burton. The ends of Hanna won the Governor over.

Then came McKisson's attempt in Janu he following spring by defeating him when he was a candidate for re-election to the ayoralty. Burton, however, went out of a way is that municipal campaign to tak e stump for McKisson. The Hanna peo e resented his action and the quarrel has one on ever since.

#### ICE TRUST'S LATEST MOVE ceking to Absorb Independent

Pennsylvania Companies STROUDSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.-The American Ice Company, known as the

ice Trust, is after the large ice companies of the Pocono Mountains. The Pocono Ice Companies are not in the trust. It is said that the American Ice Company has made an offer of nearly \$2,000,000 for the Pocono and North

Jersey Companies, at Tobyhanna.

The trust already controls the Pocons
Spring Water Ice Company, which has an icehouse of 78,000 tons capacity, an has a water area of 800 to 1,000 acres for ice-cutting purposes. The Pocono and North Jersey Ice Company is the con-cern bought by a number of Scranton capitalists a year or so ago for \$1,000. They were formerly separate

It is also believed that the American Ice Company is back of the recent raise in ice freight by the Lackawanna and Eric Roads, from 55 cents to 75 cents per ton. The trust's competition from Pennsylvania now. It is said that if the trust could keep out Pocono ice it could better dispose of its Maine and Hudson ice.

Hudson ice.

There is another important affair in which the Ice Trust figures, and that is a danger that would threaten destruction to the town of Mauch Chunk. The ice dam which it will build, primarily the issue in the legal fight to prevent the damming of the stream, is known as the Slippery Rock dam. It will contain when full 460,060,060 cubic feet of water. It will be 2,600 feet directly above when full 400,000,000 cubic feet of wamony. Melin denies all the allegations.
He recently inherited a fortune of \$100,000 from a relative in Sweden, and he
proposes to fight the case bitterly. Melin
asserts that the efforts of the Standard
Oil millionaire to buy his little saloon,
led up to the saloon league prosecuting
him.

Mr. Rockefeller owns property on two
sides of the inn, and is bitterly opposed to
the liquor traffic in the neighborhood of

Mauch Chunk could not feel safe for a moment. Above them, high on the moun-tain would be a caged ocean pressing

Lawyers' Offices.

Very good offices, single or en suite, with stean leat and best of service at very low rent, in the Hutchins Building, corner Tenth and D streets aorthwest. leat and best of service at very low rent, in the Hutchins Building, corner Tenth and D streets northwest.

It is a very easy matter to determine a good, pure, and wholesome beer. 'Phone 634, Arington Bottling Co., for a case of Maerzen, Senate, or Lager, and you will know by the qualities of Heurich's that they are brewed of the best malt and hops, and are of proper age.

## IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Col. R. M. Johnson, editor of the Houston Post," is at the National, en oute home, having stopped in the city on his way from New York. "Houston is becoming one of the most progressive manufacturing cities of the South," said he this morning. "New industries are springing up, and general activity among the people is the rule of the hour. With needed improvements of our waterway, Honston will outrank Galveston as the shipping port in Texas. The Texans are business people, and the progress we have made in manufacturing staple articles during the past few years is something wonderful."

Colonel Johnson is accompanied by his son Harris

Colonel Joseph Harry.

. . . "It is the opinion of politicians in Tennessee," said A. J. Ewing, of Nashville, at the Johnson, this morning, "that the breach between the Evans and the Brownlow factions will never heal. Repesentative Brownlow, who is known as the "Easy Boss" of the State, turned the trick that kept Evans out of McKinley's Cabinet, and Evans has never forgiven him. The Democrats, of course, are amused at the situation. Evans has a strong following in Tennessee, and testrong following in Tennessee, and te-cause of that fact I believe he will con-tinue to remain at the head of the Pen-sion Bureau, if he so desires. His pen-sion policy, which has been severely criticised by the pension attorneys, has met the approval of the President, who will, no doubt, stand by Evans."

"Army officers say there is no post like Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio," marked Col. Frank Grice, editor of the 'San Antonio Express,' at the Raleigh 'San Antonio is the garden spot in Amerca," he added, "and when an Army office: is once assigned to Fort Sam Houston he ver wants to leave the post.

"The Lorimer bill to reclassify and inrease the pay of the letter carriers will be vigorously pressed at the coming session of Congress," said Edward J. Cantwell, of New York, Secretary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, at the Ebbitt this morning. "The letter carrier is one of the most faithful of public servants, and for the responsibility attached to the position he is one of the poorest paid of Unele Sam's army of employees. The Loringe bill is a fust measurement. poorest paid of Unite Sam's army of em-ployes. The Lorimer bill is a just meas-are and has the aproval of the Postoffice Department. The bill provides that a let-ter carrier who starts in at \$600 per an-num may have his pay increased \$100 each year he is in the service until he reaches star he is in the service than he reaches \$1,200, and there the increase stops. Un-der the present law the highest pay re-ceived by a letter carrier is \$1,000 per year. I know that if we can obtain a hearing before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads we will win."
Mr. Cantwell suys the receipts of the
postoffice warrant the proposed increase
in the letter carriers pay.

A. S. Dulin, of New Jersey, representing the Union Electric Construction Company offices in this city in a few days. "We offices in this city in a few days. "We will revolutionize the electric street railroad system," said Mr. Dulin, "by our new electric magnet power. The days of the overhead and the underground trolley are numbered because the new power cheapens cost of construction one-third and does away with tie-ups, which are to the people and so expendence. The companies. The companies. The large of the people and so expendence is a sum of the people and so expendence in the control of the people and so expendence is a sum of the people and so expendence in the control of the people and so expendence is a sum of the people and so expendence in the control of the people and so expendence is a sum of the people and so expendence in the control of the people and so expendence is a sum of the people and so expendence in the control of the people and so expendence is a sum of the people and so expendence in the people and so expendence is a sum of the people and so expendence in the people and so expendence is a sum of the people and so expendence in the people and so expendence of Philadelphia, is at the Metropoltan

L. M. Ellis, of Cleveland, Ohio, Clerk to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, is at the Willard. Mr. Ellis says the River and Harbor Appropriation bill will be ready to report to the House before the holiday recess. While he did not care to discuss the subject it is understood the bili will carry an appropriation of a little over fifty million dollars.

# MR. BEAVERS REPORT.

Salary and Allowance Division of

the Postoffice Department. The annual report of George W. Beaers, Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division of the Postoffice Department, has been submitted to the First Assistant

The total annual allowance for clerk hire for all o ces on June 30 last was \$12,008,213; \$1,830,485 was allowed for heat light, and fuel: \$49,037 for the mil tary postal service, and \$922,993 for rental

increase of salaries in 4.28) al postoffices over the preced-The net increase of salaries in 4.28) Presidential postoffices over the preced-ing year was \$492,600. The aggregate of all salaries was \$7.-

132.600. The average salary of all post-masters was, on July I, \$1.734.

The growth of the service during the past year has been unprecedented, and this fact, together with the establishas fact, together with the establish-ent of postal service in Porto Rico and awail, necessitated a large increase in the expenses of postal stations. The report calls attention to the press-ing need for a new postoffice in New

York. The estimates include \$2,100,000 for rent, fuel, and light for the next fiscal year. The total sum of the estimates is \$36,777,100, an increase of \$2,250,000 over that of the present year.

# CURRENT HUMOR.

Not in It. (From Judge.) Jaggles—Does he believe in Thanksgiving? Waggles—How can he? He's a vegetarian

Rivalry Too Keen. (From the Chicago Tribune.)
rother Humbull, you'll give us a dollar of
for foreign missions this year, I presume?"
hiat would be the use, elder? If I subscribhar John D. Rockefeller will come along and

## name down for a million, and then ho Schoolboy Logic.

(From the Philadelphia Press.) Teacher-Why have you been absent from Boy Why, mom broke her arm Tuesday. Teacher Bet this is Thursday. Why did yo may two days?

Why er it was broke in two places.

What He Did. (From the Detroit Free Press.) Kentuckian—He called me a liar, sir." New Yorker—And what did you do? Kentuckian—I went to the juneral.

Crafty. Jackson-No, I never take the newspaper ho ve got a family of grown-up daughters, you Friend-Papers too full of crime?

Jackson-No; too full of bargain sales.

The Only Way. (From the Chicago News.)

Policeman—How did you come to fall down?
Cirizen—Huh! Couldn't fall in any other dire
ion, could 1?

#### He Paid the Freight. (From the Macon Telegraph.)

"Boss," said an old negro, looking in three e postoffice stamp window yesterday, " uch does hit tek ter-sen' fo' letters?" "Eight cents," said the gentleman within.

"Fact!"
The old man studied awhile, got out his leather hook, vintage of 1855, and worried eight coppers out of the liming. Laying these on the counter he irew a long breath and said:
"Well, you c'n let 'em go 'long!"
"But where are the letters?"
"Whar is day? Why, I done drapt 'em in de sole 'roun 'yonder!"
The letters were fished out, stamped and allowed to "go 'long!"

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

There are today 45,000 fashionable lap dogs in he city of Paris.

More copper coins are being counterfeited now-adays than silver pieces. Five editors were chosen to sit in the Nebraska egislature at the recent election.

A "drink cure" established at Akron, Ohio, as quit business for want of sufficient custom. Jerusalem artichokes do not come from Jerusa-em. The plant is not a native of the Holy Land. Twelve thousand acres of Saraha Desert have been converted into fertile land by the aid of ar-tesian wells.

In New Zealand there exists a brass band, whose

One can make the trip from Central Russia to Tomsk, Siberia now for \$9. Ten years ago a passage ticket would cost \$35. In a guessing contest at Junction City, Kan., a smart young woman named in advance every State carried by McKinley, even Nebraska.

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, is not only a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, but is also a D. L. and Fellow of the Royal Society.

A wide-awake American has erected steam pumps on the Jordan, and is supplying churches all over Europe with genuine Jordan water. It is said that the Great Salt Lake of Utah is but a remnant of a vastly greater sheet of fresh water, which once sent a river to the Pacific.

French society has decreed that the century ends with the last evening of this year. Paris will celebrate the event with many gorgeous fes-tivities, and is already preparing for them.

The largest painting in the world, exclusive of panoranas and cycloramas, is in the grand calon of the Doge's Palace at Venice. The painting is eighty-four feet wide by thirty-four feet high. It is said that comparatively very few women in England read the daily newspapers, preferring the weeklies. This is given as the cause why London has such a number of high-class weekly managines.

Why the turkey is called a turkey has been much discussed without reaching any definite con-clusion. One theory is that the turkey named himself by his peculiar "cluck," which sounds like "turk, turk, turk," Prussian blue does not come to us from Prussia

It is a chemical product of which England makes her full share. Irish stew is not an Irish, but an English dish, and Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey, but in Russia.

Miss Kate Miller, of Fredericksburg, Pa., is probably the oldest factory "girl" in the United States. She recently celebrated her eighty-first birthday, and for the last twenty years has worked in the same establishment.

So much dust and litter are left behind on London Bridge by the passage over it of 200,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles daily that three or four earts are required to carry off the fine debris from leather soles and iron tires. It is said that the 4-cent stamp in the new series to be issued and sold during the next year a commemoration of the Pan American Exposi-ion at Buffalo will have as its central picture motor vehicle, representing the latest form of can-portation.

Pittsburg locomotive werks have just e pleted two engines which are claimed to be the most powerful and heaviest yet constructed. Each weighs 111% tons, the tenders having a water capacity of 7,500 gallons and a coal capa-city of 14 tons.

Two wireless telegraph instruments, said to be the most powerful ever made, are to be shipped from New York to Japan and will be installed on two of the fastest Japanese cruisers. It is expected that they will be able to transmit mes-sages at least 125 miles. Philologists are already noting that the Eng-

that he had just officiated at the wedding of a descendant in the eighth generation from the first white settler in Roxbury and that the family still lives on the land of the old homestead.

A Greenwood county, Kan., woman, who knows all about guineas cannot understand why more of these fowls are not raised. They are good to at they devour more insects than any other fowl, and at night they are better than a watch dog to warn their owners of the approach of strangers. Last spring the volcano Vesuvius was unusually

active and the internal explosions were audible as far away as Poslippo, across the Bay of Naples. Accompanying these explosions huge masses of incandescent lava were hurled into the air to a height of over 1,500 feet, with striking

Asphalt is being dug out of the famous tar Aspualt is being dug out of the famous tar-lakes of Trinidad—the principal source of supply— at the rate of 80,000 tons per annum. The 4,500,-600 tons in sight would not last long, but for the fact that the lakes of bitumen referred to are receiving constant accretious from the bowels of the earth.

gun the erection of an observatory at Woodlawn, near Mandeville, for his colossal telescope. He hopes to take observations of the planet Eres early in December, and will, subesquently, un-dertake like observations of the moon and Mars. The Chicksaw Indians are dancing the stump

dance, near Eret, in the Indian Territory, to ward off the cvil spirits. Hundreds are witnessing this novel affair. The Indians are watched closely for fear that the dance may end in diaturbances which would prove dangerous to settlers in the vicinity of the red men. The battering ram of the Romans was like the bill of a huge woodpecker, the walls of the ene-my being the tree trunk. The battering ram

was so called because at the end of the beam, from sixty to 100 feet long was fastened a bronze ram's head. The beam was hung on ropes in a shed and worked by from 50 to 100 men. Among the unusual spectacles witnessed on the insport Sherman when that vessel recently landtransport Sherman when that vessel recently lamided in San Francisco was the march of the "one-legged brigade," as it was called aboard ship. The "brigade" consisted of five soldiers, each of whom had lost a leg. They messed together and slept together, and when the troops landed they marched down the gang-plank together.

The inland country towns of Australia bear a strict family resemblance to one another. There is a single main street with a few small ones is a single faunt street with a tee sharf one story and roofed with iron. The three or four public huildings, however, are generally of a substantial and sometimes of an ambitious design, and the inhabitants are very proud of them. The "London Sketch" has the following: The late Prof. Thomas Davidson was a master of many languages. On one occasion he had an in-terview with the Pope. The conversation was car-ried on in several languages, including ecclesias-tical Latin. At this last His Holiness remarked that his visitor must be an Italian, "Ego sum Scotus," replied Prof. Davidson: "I am a Scotch-man." ate Prof. Thomas Davidson was a master

At a recent sale of effects at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, England, a large oil painting was bought by Mr. G. E. Stockdale for \$20. The painting, which was dirty and black, was sent away to be restored, and for the frame to be gilded. After being cleaned it was found to be a very valuable painting, evidently of Norman execution. Mr. Stockdale has already been offered \$2,000 for it.

Arrangements for introducing the American cotton plant into German West Africa are praccotton plant into German west Africa are practically complete, says a Berlin correspondent. In accordance with an agreement made with planters in Alabama, Mr. James Calloway, an American expert, with two American farmers and a mechanic, will leave the coast for Togoland about the middle of December. They will be accompanied by 150 carriers and workmen, who will join them in Larne.

An Augusta, Me., financier has a large old-An Augusta, Me., mancier mas a large obta-fashioned chimaey in his house, sub-divided into several flues, and a great many doves have formed the habit of making their homes therein. It is unusual for doves to make chimneys their habita-tion, but this one is full of them at all seasons of the year. It would seem that the dust and smoke would prove too much for them, but only two or three have been known to perish, and those were the young birds.

A streak of luck has befallen a variety troupe raveling in Michigan. The advance posters were of what is called the "warm" variety and when of what is carried the warm variety and when but on the billboards in Grand Rapids, aroused the moral indignation of a Baptist preacher. The next Sunday he preached a symmon attacking the posters, which next day were covered up by order of the mayor. Public curiosity was of course aroused and when the show arrived it "turned 'em away," as they have it in professional circles.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. Ten entries in the heat race at Benning today,